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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

WARREN, *Ohio, Nov.* 11, 1831.

MR. EDITOR—Having lately performed a journey from Utica to this place, I have tho't that the courtesy usually shown to "journals," "notes," "sketches," &c. of travellers, by the readers of newspapers, might possibly be shown to my own. Indifferent as they are, I bespeak for them the attention of a certain class of your readers, to whose benefit your paper is indirectly devoted; I mean the students of the theological school at Auburn; hoping also they may be read by theological students in other schools, and by candidates for the ministry wherever your paper circulates.

First, let me tell where I did *not* go—contrary to my intentions; but I am unwilling to be easily frustrated, in a determination to call the attention of candidates to a most interesting portion of my native state, yet but partially supplied with the institutions, and partially influenced by the principles, of the gospel. I refer to a section on the southern tier of counties in New-York state, from Broome to Chautauque. I had intended to make a deviation from the beaten track of travel, from Utica to Buffalo, in order to give a somewhat minute account of this region. As I was prevented, I will only ask my brethren if they will continue to disregard the calls, which, through the labourers of the A. H. M. Society, and of the General Assembly's Board, in this field, have been sounded forth for two or three years past? Most of this region is recently settled, and generally by the hardy, intelligent and enterprising sons of New-England. Society is yet less organised and fixed in its character, than many portions of Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. It is not yet thrown into that fever of excitement, so prejudicial to the operation of religious truth, which has prevailed so eminently on the line of the canal in the same state, and which will exist with more or less influence on all the great thoroughfares of our country. There appears to be a sympathy of the mind with outward scenes, which leads to it. Men's feelings are excited to steam pressure, and their ideas are put upon steam speed, by barely witnessing whirling stage coaches, racing steam-boats, and flying rail-road cars; and when the mind is so intensely occupied, there is little room for aught else. It will go on in its moral exercises with all the recklessness and fury of the scenes it witnesses. But let it be pre-occupied by grace, its moral character renewed, and what was before a rushing to ruin, will, under similar external circumstances, be a swift and sure progress in the road to heaven. I have fallen into a strain of philosophising; but I wish to improve this fact in the mind's susceptibility. It serves my purpose exactly. The inhabitants of this region have repeatedly petitioned for rail-roads and canals, which have so greatly aided the temporal prosperity of other portions of the state; and they are now agitated by the grand and almost intoxicating conception of a great rail-road from the Mississippi to the Hudson, which, if constructed, is to pass through their farms, bringing them within twenty hours of the commercial metropolis of the nation, and forty-eight of the distant west. Now how important that society, on the line of such a thoroughfare, be *previously* moulded into the right moral image. What might be gained to christianity, if it had a multitude of disciples, to be subjected to the impulses which circumstances, connected with the success of such a project, would almost necessarily give them! What a consecration of lucre to the Lord! What a revenue of glory to the cross! An impulse here might be felt by Ethiopia and the isles of the sea. But let the opportunity pass, and let men continue in their carnality; let the love of lucre prepossess their minds, and predominate, and give character to all they feel and do, and oh, what triumph of wickedness, what joy of the devil, what "strong holds" is the adversary entrenched in, and how hardly will he be driven from them, and disappointed of his "prey!" One minister now in that region, can do more for his Master, and more for the souls of men, than ten can, under the circumstances contemplated, and which may be reasonably expected to exist.

The character of the country, is a contingency that should hardly enter into the consideration of him who has given himself to his Master, to do his will; yet this is far from uninviting. It has not the levels and richness of soil of Michigan, nor the prairies of Illinois; but it has the bold and rolling surface of eastern New-York, and the limpid and perennial springs, and the tumbling cascades. It has not the maple and the white-wood of Ohio; but it has the more valuable *pine*, easily converted into boards, or if tho't better, into "the mast of some tall admiral," and floated down the Susquehannah to Baltimore, or the Allegany to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, or New-Orleans. It may be harder to cultivate wheat and corn, but their cattle and horses are more easily raised, and are more valuable, being nearer to a market than in Ohio. In short, it is temporally an inviting field.

I said that the few labourers in some sections of the field had repeatedly proclaimed the necessities of the people about them, but that their cry had been comparatively unheeded. This destitute field appears to have been overlooked, when, from the elevations of Andover and Princeton, the preparing labourers have looked upon the broad and interesting west. These institutions appear to be *particularly* depended upon by the secretaries and committees of Missionary Societies, for supplying the west; and it is for that reason that I would invite the brethren at *Auburn* to look upon a field spread out beneath their feet. It is so near, that it might be visited on agencies in vacations, and its destitutions personally learned, and its eligible points observed, previous to actual entrance upon missionary or pastoral labours; and doubtless many, who linger long in *deciding* where to go, because of ignorance of *places*, their destitutions and advantages, might be determined by personal knowledge, to the saving of much anxiety, and doubting about duty, prospects of usefulness, &c. which now torture so many candidates, before they decide. Some portions of this region are comparatively well supplied; but others are deplorably destitute. Of the latter are Allegany and Cataraugus counties. Several enterprising labourers have within a few years entered the former; have been formed into a Presbytery (of Angelica), and have done much for the spiritual interests of the county. But they begin to faint with labour, and to despair of being heard for "more labourers." In the latter county, there was not until lately a single presbyterian minister, altho' such places as Olean-Point, Ellicotville, and Franklinville, were destitute and calling for help. Will not the brethren at Auburn consider this field for missionary labour? Will not our Domestic Missionary Societies regard it more paternally than they have? The writer has yielded to their calls for the west, even with the knowledge of such demands as Allegany and Cataraugus present; and he felt it incumbent upon him to present the claims of this field, lest it should be overlooked and forgotten.

But I have filled your columns, and have made no progress in my journey. I left Utica, Oct. 25th, in the packet-boat for Rochester. Nothing unusual passed between Utica and Buffalo, and the attempt, or rather the presumption of attempting to write a readable "tour" on the Erie canal, would be but the signal for your casting my manuscript in vexation under your table; or should you print it, I fancy the reader would at this point, if not before, involuntarily yawn his unconcern, and lazily resign the paper to his right hand neighbour.

I shall therefore only state the result of a comparison, or rather contrast, of my present tour, with one four years ago. It is favourable to the efforts of the friends of the sailor, of the Sabbath, and of temperance. The drivers, with few exceptions, did not so painfully and disgustingly offend the ears of the well-bred, or even the decent, with their vulgar profaneness. Formerly this was almost universal and incessant. The Sabbath is not so grossly profaned as formerly on the canal. The change for the better is perhaps hardly perceptible to those who have constantly resided on its line, and who see yet so abundant profanation of the day; but to me, who had not been in its vicinity for four years, the observations I made during a Sabbath spent in your village, did not fail to attest the effect of the "Sabbath-keeping measures," so vigorously entered into by many Christians, and so sneeringly and maliciously vilified by infidels and profligates. Ye devoted and active few, faint not in doing. Success, visible success, has crowned your efforts, and speaks encouragement to go forward. It was gratifying to observe in the "regulations" of many, if not all the boats, though they were advertised to sail *every* day, a specific rule prohibiting "amusements" on the Sabbath. Perhaps the proprietors would not acknowledge it, but I hope it was done by the influence of *truth* upon their conscience, from a regard to the majesty of Him who has *commanded*, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;" or if not from so pure a motive, yet from one which ought to have some influence upon gentlemen, and which deserves also a polite acknowledgement from *us;* a regard to the feelings of the pious, and a yielding to their efforts to promote the sanctification of the Sabbath.

With respect to temperance, I am sorry to see the disgusting parade of the brandy and the gin bottle at dinner, especially after such unequivocal expression of opinion, by "an overwhelming majority," that it were more agreeable to have it out of sight; not one in ten, and in some cases, one in twenty, tasting it. If a captain should in any other instance, "in this republican country," so grossly disregard the "will of the majority" of his passengers, he would be dismissed by the proprietors; if not, I fear he would be ousted to the tow-path by the passengers themselves. To offer me brandy is to insult me; and if done publicly, is it not an aggravation of the insult? Besides, how it looks! The captain virtually says, "My brandy has stood in the bar uncalled for: If I can't sell it, I'll see if I can't give it away." And my dear captain, who can tell how many you have thus encouraged to drink, who would not have been bold enough to call for it? Will you stand for the consequences?

A HOME MISSIONARY.

For the Western Recorder.

PRAYER OF FAITH.

MR. EDITOR—In your number for October 4th, an article is copied from the "Western Luminary," on the question, "*Why have we not a revival?*" One of the reasons given by the writer, in answer to this question, is, "*Christians do not believe what God has said in reference to prayer.*" The following passage is quoted, and explained to mean, that the *particular object* asked in prayer will be received, if asked aright.—"All things whatsoever ye shall ask in *my name*, believing, ye shall receive." This passage is not quoted correctly. In Matthew xxi, 22, to which I presume the writer refers, it is said, "All things whatsoever ye shall ask *in prayer*, believing, ye shall receive."

To the idea, that the *identical object* asked of God in christian faith, will infallibly be granted, I have some objections. I know this view is adopted by some, who are undoubtedly good men, and active in the cause of Christ; but I believe it often proves an injury to the cause of revivals, rather than a benefit, by grieving the Spirit of God, (which is the effect of all error), and forcing men from the field that do not adopt it, who might otherwise be very useful. To my knowledge, it has led some to a presumptive course of action, which has resulted in any thing rather than a revival, and that, too, where they were not opposed.

My first objection to this doctrine is, that it does not rest upon a firm scripture base. The passage above quoted alludes to the faith of miracles. Christ had cursed a fig-tree, which withered away; and the disciples expressed astonishment. He then informed them that they too should do miracles in his name, and exhorted them to exercise that faith which was necessary to their doing so, which was simply to believe that the power of God would be exercised to confirm their testimony of him and his doctrines. They had only to ask, as Christ did at the grave of Lazarus, for the sake of those who stood by, and a tree should wither, a mountain should be removed, or any other miraculous thing be done which the circumstances rendered necessary. There are many other passages importing the same thing; as Mark xi, 24—"Therefore I say unto you, what things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Here Mark is narrating the same thing that is mentioned by Matthew, which we have noticed. John xiv, 13.—"Whatsoever ye shall ask, in my name, that will I do." Verse 12. "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do." Now this verse clearly proves, that the faith of miracles is alluded to, which the apostles and disciples wrought more abundantly than the Saviour himself. There are other passages which need not be mentioned. It appears to me that some men err, by applying to ordinary Christians what was spoken to inspired men, where it was promised that *any thing* asked believingly, in confirmation of their testimony, should be done. But this was not christian faith, for Judas was as fully authorised to work miracles as any one of the twelve, when first sent out. (See Mat. chap. x.) The spirit of prophecy required the same kind of faith; and Balaam prophesied as correctly as Elijah or Isaiah. There are, indeed, many promises to Christians who exercise faith in prayer; some of which are *specific;* others are *general*. But upon a *general* promise, we cannot claim a *specific* object, unless the promise is unlimited; and that it is unlimited, is the opinion, I believe, of those who differ from me on the subject of the prayer of faith.

This raises another objection, viz: If this doctrine be true, the will of the creature is sovereign, and not that of the Creator. If every thing which I *will* and *ask*, is certainly to be done, is not my will, in a certain sense, sovereign? Upon this supposition, has not God put the control of things out of his own hands; and may not Christians ask riches, or honours, as well as spiritual blessings, and be sure to receive them? They are only to be confident that the *very thing* they ask will be granted, and they have it. But how was it with Paul, when he prayed for the removal of the thorn? Had he no sufficient faith? His prayer was answered; but not as he desired. This should teach us to pray in submission, as to the way in which our prayers should be answered. A blessing is promised, if we ask aright; but it may not always be just what we desired. It may not be best for us to have our will. It may be said that we should have no will when we pray; for the Spirit wills and prays in us; so that it is not we that pray, but the Holy Ghost. This sentiment, which certainly has been advanced, appears to me to be dangerous. If it be true, the agency of man is lost, and he is a mere machine. We must look to the Christian praying, as an oracle, and consider every word as inspiration.—Thus to carry out the sentiment to its consequences, must surely startle its advocate. The agency of the Spirit in prayer is absolutely necessary; but it is exercised in connection with our own agency; so that the prayer is ours, and we are accountable for it, as really as for any other action. To admit the contrary, would be to admit that it is not our duty to pray at all; for surely it is not our duty to pray but in faith; and to pray in faith, according to this doctrine, is to become the simple, unaccountable organ made use of by the Spirit.

But there is still another objection to the idea, that in the prayer of faith, we have certain knowledge of the attainment of the specific object, when that object is not expressly promised in the word of God; which is, that it implies the infallibility of our judgment in this case. We have certain feelings in prayer for an object not expressly revealed in the bible; we pronounce them the product of the immediate agency of the Spirit, and hence infer that the object asked, cannot be withheld. But is there no danger of misjudging of our exercises? If there is, then there must be uncertainty as to the attainment of the object. Now, it is the very nature of sin to obscure the understanding; and all men, even Christians, have sin remaining in them. Of course there is a degree of darkness upon the mind, which renders it liable to err. We may and must form an opinion from our exercises, in connection with the general promises of the word of God, whether it is the will of God to grant us the specific object desired; and this opinion may lead us to a strong expectation, but cannot lead to an infallible certainty.—The object is not expressly promised in the bible; and there is a degree of uncertainty as to the nature of our exercises, by reason of our darkness of mind. Where, then, is the ground of assurance? In prayer, my mind is led to intercede for the conversion of a particular man. This exercise is repeated as often as I pray. I think it is the Spirit of God, and very properly begin to hope that God has designs of mercy towards that man. I am urged by uncommon feelings, to converse with that man upon the concerns of his soul. I see him weep. I hear him begging Christians to pray for him. I am still led to pray for him in particular; and find others have long had the same exercises. Evidences of various kinds may multiply, till I firmly expect his conversion. But may I not err in judging of these evidences? Is it infallibly sure that my exercises are the product of the Holy Spirit? Or if they are, is it certain that God has no other design to answer by them? In short, is it not going far enough to say, we are sure of all specific blessings promised, if we ask aright; and that we are sure of a blessing, when we ask that which is not expressly promised, if we ask aright, though it be not the very thing asked? We are sure that when *Zion* (the *church*) travels, she will bring forth her children. Souls will be converted, though we may not know beforehand what souls in particular. S.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR—I do not recollect to have seen the annexed remarks in your paper. I conceive them to be of vast importance, and perhaps the very thing wanting in our churches. I feel for myself to plead guilty; and hope our blessed Master will enable me to be faithful hereafter. Will you publish, and oblige an unworthy officer of one of the churches of Oneida Presbytery.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph.

A MINISTER TO HIS ELDERS.

MY DEAR BRETHREN—To us has been committed, in the providence of God, the care of a branch of his church, and the promotion of his kingdom, in the part of his rebellious province in which we dwell. *Are we faithful to our duty?* is the question, which I wish this letter to bring to your prayerful consideration. I desire you to push the inquiry, both concerning me, and yourselves, that our errors may be discovered and rectified. If your minister has faults, (and that he has many, his conscience testifies), that are injurious to the prosperity of the church, it belongs to you to apprise him of them; and be assured, there is no duty you owe him more imperious than this, and no act of kindness for which he will be more grateful.

Being confident that you have the same willingness to receive admonition, I take the liberty of making a few suggestions respecting some of the duties of elders.

1. *They ought to be an example of piety and zeal, to the other members of the church.*

Do not private members, in all bodies and associations, look to the example of their officers? The officers are appointed to take the lead, and others are expected to follow them. If, in a battle, the leaders of platoons and companies are irresolute, and take to flight, when the combat thickens, will not the soldiers also abandon their ground, however much the general may strive to maintain the line of battle? If, in an enterprise of danger and difficulty, they show reluctance and fear, will not the men under their command be disheartened? So in the spiritual army of our Lord, the character and conduct of the people will be greatly influenced by the officers. If they are ardent and faithful, so will be the people; if they are cold and negligent, so will be the people.

2. *Their demeanour ought to be so holy, that they will be a standing admonition to the people of the world.*

The ungodly, though they love not holiness, require of Christians, and especially of the officers of the church, conformity to the principles they have professed; and they are ever ready to notice the least failure. If Christians conform to the maxims and follies of the impenitent, they lose the respect even of those to whom the conformity is made. But were this the only or the chief evil, there would be less occasion to lament it, than there is, when we consider, that under the sins of Christians, the wicked hope to shield themselves from the punishment of their guilt, or from them they make the inference that religion is all a fiction of superstition and fanaticism. Christians, therefore, and especially elders, who do not "come out from the world," and let their light so shine, that others may glorify their Father in heaven, are stumbling blocks in the way of their salvation.

3. *Elders ought to foster the benevolent operations of the day.*

These are the Lord's works, and he requires his servants to be engaged in them. Has our church taken hold of them, to the extent of its ability? The pecuniary concerns of our people are tolerably prosperous, and yet most of our societies are languishing. Would not a little more personal and pecuniary aid from the elders give them a renewed impulse? Under this head, I wish to say a word concerning our Temperance Society. Why is it, that this Society makes so little progress, and exerts so little influence? The answer is obviously this, because so many refuse to sanction and encourage it. I beg those of you who have not joined it, to consider that you are among the number of those, who (the more zealous friends of the cause say) dishonour the progress of temperance, and thus help the progress of intemperance. And shall a man who is clothed with an office in the church, exert the influence of that office, in maintaining one of the direst and most successful schemes that Satan ever formed against the church!

4. *Elders ought to sanctify the Sabbath.*

I do not mention this as peculiarly their duty, but because I fear its importance has, by some of you, not been sufficiently considered. For if men, on the Sabbath, travel merely for their convenience; if they visit their neighbours, though they may be pious, and the visits may not interfere with public worship; if they have cooking done that might have been done the day before; if by designed omission, they make it necessary to cut wood; if they do any work, which is not an act of *necessary mercy*, they break the commandment which requires us to keep the Sabbath day *holy*. If Christians, who feel, or ought to feel, the importance and value of the Sabbath, do not keep it, surely we cannot expect those to keep it who cannot appreciate it.

5. *Elders ought to exert themselves to promote the spiritual welfare of the church.* And this may be done—

1st. By holding prayer meetings on those Sabbaths when the minister is absent, and occasionally in the week, in different parts of the neighbourhood. Their own hearts would be warmed up by it, and the flame would spread throughout the church. The people would assemble every Sabbath, and lift up, with united voice, their prayers and praises. They can worship, though they have no one to preach to them.

2. By making *religious* visits to one another, and to all the members of the church. By this I mean, that they should go from house to house among the flock, inquiring after the health of their souls, giving such counsel as is needed, and stirring up their faith, and love, and heavenly mindedness.—Do you say these are the pastor's duties? So they are. But are not you his aids and counsellors? And how better can you aid him, than by such works? And how can you give him counsel respecting the church, unless you are acquainted with its condition? But you say you cannot take time from your business to devote to them? Then improve every opportunity that occurs in the intervals of business, for religious conversation, instead of talking about the news, the crops, the market, or any thing save religion. But is the excuse, that you have not time, valid? Let another question first be answered.—Could you not do more for the Master's cause, by devoting a few days in the manner suggested, than by employing all your time in your business? If so, your excuse fails, for your time is God's. Besides the good done to others, this course would improve your own piety; for by frequently breaking in upon your worldly thoughts and pursuits, it would bring before you subjects of heavenly contemplation, and promote that transforming process, by which we are brought into the likeness of our blessed Redeemer.

Think of these suggestions, brethren, and make such use of them as you please; for I would not dictate to any one. Only bear in mind the maxim of our Saviour, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day. The night cometh, when no man can work."

Your's, truly and affectionately, L. D.

For the Western Recorder.

WHICH IS EASIER, TO DO RIGHT OR WRONG?

It has become so customary in this world, where almost every thing is in a state of derangement, to do every good thing imperfectly, or still worse, do wrong in its place, that few seem aware with how much more facility they could do right than wrong. For example, it is supposed easier for the student to get a superficial knowledge of any branch, than to become a proficient in it. It is tho't easier to perform a piece of music in an indifferent manner, than to perform it correctly; easier to make a thousand blunders in the common pursuits of life, than to act the part of wisdom and prudence. Thousands of professed Christians think it easier to have the form of godliness without its power, than to lead holy lives, and constantly advance toward perfection. I admit, men are more apt to do things at random, by halves or entirely wrong, than perfectly right; but it deserves inquiry, whether, with the common amount of real effort, directed as happily as their faculties and circumstances admit, they might not accomplish far more of every thing valuable, which they attempt. Look at the student in college, who attends irregularly to his studies, while his general purpose is to get *some* knowledge of each branch pursued. Does he not often exercise as *much* thought, and really make as much effort, as another, who takes every thing in its place, is exact in every thing, and far more successful than his companion? Their efforts may be equal, but not equally well directed. The time spent by one in the attempt to prepare for an examination, for which he cannot be *really* prepared, may be spent by the other in making those solid attainments that will at the same time ensure his success. Which has the most pleasant course, the easiest labour, even aside from its results, I need not say.

The same thing may be illustrated, by reference to the life of the Christian. It is in reality easier to lead the life of a devoted Christian, than of one who attempts to divide his heart and efforts between God and the world. Should any one inquire:—"Why, then, is the christian life spoken of as a life of mortification and self-denial?" it is to be remarked, these words and others like them, have a signification in scripture, which the sincere Christian understands to be in perfect harmony with the declaration of Solomon, in reference to wisdom:—"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." This the hypocrite can never understand. In one case every thing proceeds smoothly. The man of God can even *rejoice* in his infirmities and afflictions. Every thing is in some way a source of joy. He meets no disappointments, for he sees the hand of God in each event, and is satisfied, knowing that his will is done. Sin, the chief source from which trouble can come to him, is a vanquished foe in himself, and when he sees it in others, he has the consolation of reflecting, that God can bring good out of evil. Not that he feels no concern about its commission; he knows that all sin produces evil somewhere; but the belief that God will in some way be glorified, removes his chief uneasiness.

If we look at his duties, many of them would be difficult to the formalist; but he finds the yoke of Christ easy, and his burden light. The amount of effort on the part of a hypocrite is often greater, to keep up appearances, than to secure the real advantages of holiness. The pleasantness of the course is all with the sincere follower of Christ.

A thousand illustrations of the sentiment here advanced might be given, but they are unnecessary. This general principle is obvious. Our Creator has constituted us capable of serving and enjoying himself, in certain fixed modes of thought, feeling and action. To deter us from wrong courses, he has not only appointed certain penalties, to be somewhat formally executed upon offenders against his laws, but by making the very acts of doing right (this term is used not only in reference to moral right, but in the sense of *appropriation*, fit to secure any proposed end) more pleasant than a mistaken or vicious course, he provides additional security for our well being. To know that the man of independent thought, not only succeeds better in his pursuits, than the borrower of ideas, is an inducement to comply with a prime law of intellect additional to the motive from the ultimate result. To know that entire consecration of all our powers to the service of God, is as well security for the present as future happiness, affords strong encouragement to revolt entirely from the service of sin and Satan. C. S. A.

From the New-York Evangelist.

MR. EDITOR—I send you the following communication, with the hope, that it may arrest the attention of pious teachers, and lead them to appreciate more highly the opportunities for usefulness which they enjoy; and the corresponding obligations which rest upon them.

Some time in the course of last year, a Mr. P. from Connecticut, engaged as an instructor, in one of our common schools, in East-Hampton. The neighbourhood in which he was employed, is remote from the centre of the town, and the population, tho' moral, were "quiet and secure" in sin.—He had been now several months with them; he had seen the young given up to idle amusements, and the old supremely devoted to the acquisition of this world, while the invitations of the gospel, if they were heard, were almost universally disregarded. His pious heart was moved, by seeing immortal beings, with the bible in their hands, conscious of their alienation from God, and of their fearful exposure to the awful penalties of his violated law; yet hurrying on to the judgment seat, neglectful of all his commands, despising that blood which was shed for the remission of sins, and devoting to the business and pleasures of this fleeting world, those powers which were designed for the service and glory of God here, and the enjoyment of his blissful presence hereafter.—He felt for his dying fellow men, and he began to pray for wisdom from above, to enable him to do something for their eternal welfare. He determined to commence with his own scholars, to pray with them, and to address them more earnestly, upon the subject of their souls' salvation. The effects of this measure were soon observable in the decided seriousness of several of his pupils.

Encouraged by these hopeful appearances, he was led to contemplate the readiness of God to answer prayer, and felt an increased confidence in urging sinners to the immediate acceptance of a Saviour on the terms of the gospel. He had soon the satisfaction of seeing several of his beloved charge, submitting their hearts to Christ, and of witnessing on many countenances, the heavenly smile, an index of the hopes of immortality, springing up in their bosoms. But he did not rest here. He commenced the evening prayer meeting, visited from house to house, and especially endeavoured to interest professors of religion in the good work. The seriousness continued to increase; every evening was devoted to religious meetings, and soon the voice of praise began to resound, where tears of anguish were so lately seen. Almost every family presented scenes at which angels rejoice, and the happiness

of the converts, which was constantly increased by beholding their friends submitting to God, can be conceived only by these who have been witnesses of similar scenes. In the course of a few weeks, about forty within the limits of the district, hopefully became pious, and engaged actively in the service of their Lord and Master. Nor did the good work terminate here. Although remote from the centre of the town, and the little cloud was at first hardly discovered by the watchmen there, yet now it could no longer be concealed; and as it moved on in that direction, its approach was hailed by the awakening church, as "the promised day of Israel." A protracted meeting, occurring at this interesting juncture, rendered the work more general, and greatly multiplied the trophies of victorious grace. Seventy-eight have already been added to the church as the fruits of this revival, and probably more will yet come forward. Nor were the happy effects of this individual devotedness confined to this town. Excited by the christian engagedness of this young man, a pious instructor in an adjoining town became more fully enlisted in the Redeemer's cause, and had the pleasure of seeing a considerable number of his pupils become the subjects of a saving change of heart.

O, that every pious instructor now engaged in schools in our country, would imitate the noble devotedness of this young man! How many scholars would this season be turned to righteousness! How many teachers would hereafter "shine as the stars, and as the brightness of the firmament for ever and ever." M. N.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

STABBING IN THE DARK;
OR, THE TRUMPET GIVES AN UNCERTAIN SOUND.
A Hint for the Alarmists generally.

Something like the following is not very uncommon in our papers, and may serve to show what we dislike. As, for instance, "Mr. ——, at a four days' meeting, (or camp-meeting, if you please), made some *very* injudicious, imprudent remarks; and what is worse, they appeared to be well received; and some of the measures adopted at that meeting seemed well calculated to do unspeakable mischief. Let the people beware: We speak advisedly." Now we have no itch to know who Mr. —— is, but we should be very glad to know what the remarks were.

The trumpet has given a sound of caution —against what? We heard no certain sound, and of course cannot be certain. "Some very injudicious remarks were made." Very likely: For Mr. ——, it may be, is not Solomon, and his compeers not much wiser than he. What were the objectionable remarks? "And some very improper measures were taken." Very likely. But then there are some men who strain at a gnat, and for aught we know, the objector may be one of them. He may be endowed with a wonderful faculty of seeing things large, especially the faults of others; and what seems to him very improper, and fraught with "unspeakable mischief," may excite very little alarm in the breasts of the more judicious. What were the objectionable measures? Every man who sounds an alarm, ought to designate something alarming, and not raise a hue and cry about nobody knows what. As the thing is managed at present, the sound is really so uncertain, that we do not know whether to be scared or not. In short, any one who seeks his neighbour's good to edification, ought to give the trumpet a certain sound, or stop blowing. Let him specify, or hold his peace; and not leave us to suspect any thing and every thing; nor leave the world to conclude that there are things said & done at these meetings too bad to publish.

These remarks are respectfully submitted to the editors of religious newspapers and their correspondents. D. M.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Boston Recorder.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL STIMULANTS.

From Rev. Dr. J. Pye Smith's Preface to Professor Stuart's Prize Essay.

"Oh madness! to think the use of strongest wines,
And strongest drinks, our chief support of health!
When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong above compare;
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook."
MILTON'S *Samson Agonistes.*

From the moment that a healthy person awakes to acknowledge his morning mercies, till at night he lays his wearied limbs upon the couch of sleep, he is the subject of the inevitable, but natural and lawful *stimuli* of the day. Light, air, the variations of temperature, labour and social intercourse, thinking and feeling, are the divinely appointed stimulating agents, to urge us on to proper and beneficial actions. For repairing the vital energy consumed by this daily expenditure, God has made a well adapted provision. Does that provision consist in superadded stimulation? A reflecting child may see that the proposition is absurd. In what then does it consist? In ways and means the very contrary to stimulation; in ways and means, whose object is to arrest the progress of excited energy, to calm, to soothe, to bring back the circulation and irritability to the state of quiet, in which state alone can body and mind accumulate new power. These ways and means are food and rest; food such as individual experience ascertains to be the most congenial and nutritious; and rest, in its two natural forms; first, that of short cessations during the day from severe labour, and in a recumbent posture, or at least with the legs supported in a horizontal position; and secondly, that of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

This doctrine requires not the science of a physician for its correct understanding. It needs only common sense, and the commentary of a little observation.

The great principle, then, is plain; that, to recruit exhaustion, to repair fatigue, to sustain labour, bodily or mental, to preserve health, to prolong life in the most perfect enjoyment which this mortal state admits, of capacities for usefulness and felicity, the daily object of a prudent man must be, not to increase, but to diminish, the causes of stimulation. For recovery from the impairment of the natural and necessary stimulants, God has liberally provided; but for recovery from the impairment of unnatural stimulants, he has made no provision at all, if they are persisted in. He has ordained that their dire effects shall be irremediable, except by the renouncement of the causes. Those effects are dyspepsia, in its ever varying forms; and from the connection which the brain and nervous system hold with the mind, incapacity for any useful exertions, lowness of spirits, despondency, fatuity, and insanity in some of its worst kinds.

DESCRIPTION OF A SINGULAR SERPENT.

A peculiar kind of worm, or poisonous reptile, has been discovered infesting our country, different from all others; without father or mother, (a mere anomoly,) commonly of a dark grey or lead colour. When extended it is of considerable length, yet it is generally found coiled up in tubs of water. Its location is by lakes and rivers, or where there is plenty of water to allay thirst. By an estimate made some five years since, it was ascertained that there were 38,530 in the United States! This monstrous serpent is always disposed to bite, and its *bite* is very poisonous; yet it never bites cattle or swine, but men only. No one is in danger of being bitten only when he goes to drink. It possesses a charm or fascination, so that when a man is first bitten he feels a great deal happier than before; and as the poison begins to operate well, the symptoms are discovered first in loud and noisy conversation, cursing and swearing, betting and fighting! He is then lynx-eyed as regards national affairs, fancies he sees "remote causes" operating to unite church and state, and is ready to use *his* influence, as a certain "preventive." Another infallible sign that the poison has taken effectually, is, that he immediately becomes very rich and liberal, and when he has spent a sixpence, he feels rich enough to spend a shilling. But enough of description, it is the worm of the—STILL.—*Painsville Gazette.*

RUM ESTATES.

Not long ago I passed a stranger, who, from his countenance, appeared to be on the brink of ruin. "The father of that man," said a fellow passenger, "made a great estate by selling rum. He died, and left it to his children; and five out of six of them are now drunkards; and that is one of them." As it is contrary to the will of God that men should make money by an employment which tends to ruin their fellow men, they cannot expect, that under his government, it will be likely, on the whole, to benefit their children; but they have great reason to fear that it will ruin them forever. J. E.

The manufacturing, vending, and drinking
Ardent Spirits an unprofitable business.

There are consumed annually in the United States, 72,000,000 of gallons of ardent spirits, at an average of 63 cents per gallon, amounting to $48,000,000. The diminution of productive labour, and the actual loss to the country consequent upon the drinking of this quantity of spirits, is fairly estimated at $94,000,000. Admitting one half to be profit on the amount of sales, we have 24,000,000 of profit deducted from 94,000,000 of loss, leaving a balance of 70,000,000 against the trade. Rum, therefore, instead of adding to the national wealth, aside from its immoral influence, is a dead weight upon a country, and absolutely unprofitable and impoverishing.—*President Wayland.*

INTELLIGENCE.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Twelve years ago, when the first missionaries were sent from this country to those islands, there was not one native there that could read, nor was their alphabet formed. Now there are 50,000 learners at the 900 schools which have been established, and which are taught by 900 native teachers.—Probably 70,000 or 80,000 have at various times attended the schools. Several thousand have learned to write, and some have made considerable progress in the knowledge of arithmetic. Sabbath schools exist at the several stations. A select school for females, for instruction in reading, writing, needlework and scripture lessons, has been established.

The mission press commenced its operation in January, 1822. From that time to March 20, 1830, scarcely ten years after the mission commenced, 22 distinct books had been printed in the native language, averaging 37 small pages, and amounting to 387,000 copies, and 10,287,000 pages. Besides this, 3,345,000 pages in the Hawaiin language have been printed in the United States, (viz. a large edition of the gospels of Matthew, Mark and John), which swells the amount of printing, within that period, for the use of the islanders, to 13,632,800 pages. In January last arrangements were made for completing the translation of the new testament, which has probably been accomplished by this time. There are now two printing presses at the island.

The chiefs have erected many buildings to serve the purpose of churches. The religious assemblies in many places are very large. The church at Lahaina is of stone, two stories high, 98 feet long and 62 broad, and having galleries. It will seat 3,000 people after the native manner, and is the most substantial and noble structure in Polynesia. The others are thatched. That at Honlulu is 196 feet long, 63 broad, and admits 4,500 people.

Large female meetings for prayer and reading the scriptures, are held, under the superintendence of the wives of the missionaries. Meetings for *religious inquiry*, are very numerously attended. At Kailua, the moral society for males contains two thousand five hundred members, and that for females, two thousand six hundred. A Temperance Society in Oahu contains one thousand persons, one tenth of whom are considered pious. At the other stations similar associations exist, composed chiefly of communicants and candidates for admission to the church.

The language of the islands has been reduced to writing, and in a form so precise, that five vowels and seven consonants, or twelve letters in the whole, represent all the sounds which have yet been discovered in the native tongue. About one third part of the people in the islands have been brought into schools, and one half of these have been taught to read. The historical parts of the new testament, and selections from the old, and summaries of christian doctrines and duties, have been printed in the native language, and placed in the hands of some thousands of the natives.

Laws against murder, theft, licentiousness, retailing ardent spirits, Sabbath-breaking, and gambling, have been enacted and are enforced. The christian law of marriage is the law of the land.

THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Ann O. Worcester, wife of the imprisoned missionary—published in the New-Hampshire Observer:—

NEW ECHOTA, *Cherokee Nation*, *Oct.* 14, 1831.

"DEAR SIR—You are aware that a part of the missionaries within the chartered limits of Georgia, have removed into Tennessee, viz. Rev. Mr. Thompson, from Hightower, which is now occupied by the Georgia guard, and Rev. Mr. Butrich, and Mr. Proctor, from Carmel; and Dr. Butler and Mr. Worcester have been consigned to the penitentiary, each one, as is believed, following the dictates of his conscience. You may, perhaps, be desirous of knowing why a course so different should be pursued by individuals whose interests were the same. After the enactment of the Georgia law, requiring white men residing in the Cherokee nation, within the chartered limits of the state of Georgia, to take a prescribed oath, or leave the state, the missionaries of the American Board (of Foreign Missions) wrote to the Prudential Committee, requesting advice. They received the following answer from Mr. Evarts, the corresponding secretary, which is said to be the last letter written by him:—

"Three members of the committee who were present, thought it would be better for you to stay, and be attentive to your proper work, prudent in your words and actions, and wait the operation of the laws, for the following reasons:—

"1. You are clearly in the path of duty, and engaged about your Master's work.

"2. There is no pretence, from any quarter, that you are violating any law of God, by being where you are.

"3. You are there by the authority, and under the protection of the United States and the Cherokees, plainly expressed by the highest and most sacred laws of the government, and no other human authority has any right to interfere with you.

"4. If Georgia should carry some of you to prison, it would call forth the prayers of all God's people for you and the Indians, and probably petitions to the President, the next Congress, and possibly to the Governor of Georgia. I cannot believe you would be detained in prison long. But what if you were? Your case would be known throughout the civilised world, and might do good to the poor and oppressed every where.

"5. The most intelligent members of Congress are of opinion, that the supreme court will sustain the Indians, and the people will sustain the court, and the President will yield to a settlement. You will commend this letter to God. May he direct you."

After receiving this letter, the missionaries unanimously agreed to attend to their duty, and abide the consequences. They were soon arrested, taken before a Georgia court, tried and acquitted, on the ground of being United States agents. But the Governor of Georgia, not being satisfied with this, wrote to the President, and received in answer, "that they need no longer be considered agents of the U. States." They soon received orders to depart out of the chartered limits of Georgia, *forthwith*, if they could not take the oath of allegiance to the state; which would have been to them nothing short of perjury. All stood firm on their first arrest. Now their ranks are broken; two only remain to suffer the penalties of the law. Mr. Worcester, in writing to the Prudential Committee, says—"Should all my brethren forsake me, I am willing to stand alone; only let not God forsake me." Our situation at that time was peculiarly trying. I had a helpless infant a few weeks old, and was myself wholly confined to my bed, unable to take any care of it; and Mr. Worcester, who had been to a considerable extent, both my physician and nurse, must be taken and driven into Georgia, without knowing when he should be permitted to return. If we ever felt the necessity of implicit confidence in God, it was then. I trust that such confidence was in some measure imparted to us. We were enabled to lift up our eyes and our hearts to Him from whom cometh our help, to Him who sees the end from the beginning, believing that the wrath of man shall praise him, and the remainder of wrath he will restrain; and that all things shall work for good to those who love GOD. The prisoners started from Lawrenceville for Milledgeville, connected in pairs, by ropes tied slightly around their bodies. Mr. W. in a letter to me, says, "On our way, some pity us all but the missionaries; and a few are not ashamed of *our* bonds, but visit and sympathise with us for Christ's sake." After arriving at Milledgeville, they were brought before the door of the penitentiary, and there kept from three in the afternoon, till nine in the evening, and then consigned to the prison, and the doors closed upon them.

Mr. Wheeler, one of the number, who was pardoned, went into the prison the next day, for the purpose of bidding Mr. W. and Dr. Butler farewell, and found them hard at work, one on each side of a large wheel, turning it, but was not permitted to speak to them.

REVIVALS.

Jefferson County.—Letter from a clergyman in Jefferson county, to the editor of the Recorder, dated Dec. 1, 1831:—

DEAR SIR—I observed an article in the last Recorder, which professes to be a general history "of the display of divine power and goodness, with which of late the churches in this county have been visited." In the enumeration of the churches which have received this blessing, it is quite deficient; and in the estimate of hopeful conversions in most of those which are mentioned, I fear it is considerably beyond the truth; although the number of conversions in the *county* is greater than has been mentioned. I am not able accurately to correct the error, and shall not attempt it; neither can I perfectly supply the deficiency, but will do it in part.

Previous to the protracted meeting in Adams, similar meetings had been held in several towns, which were attended with the grace of God, although not in a remarkable manner. On the 8th of March, a meeting commenced in Watertown, which was continued four days. It was most interesting in its character, and happy in its results, particularly if we consider its comparatively brief duration. The exercises were orderly. The preaching was chaste, ardent and intelligent; and the truth of God was evidently the means through which the minds of Christians and sinners were affected. At the close of the meeting, more than one hundred were truly anxious, and many had obtained a hope of salvation through Jesus Christ. Several of these were from neighbouring towns. Since that time the Lord has continued to do good to that people, even in the midst of some of the most untoward circumstances which ever impede the work of salvation. Fifty-three have been received since then into the 1st presbyterian church from the world; many apparent converts still remain unconnected with the church, and some have joined other churches.

A protracted meeting was held in the 2d church in Watertown, under the care of Rev. Mr. Burchard, in September last, which continued nine days, during which, according to his estimate, about sixty persons were converted to God. Similar meetings, of three and four days continuance, have been held in Lorraine, Orleans, Chaumont, Cape-Vincent, Ellis's Village and Alexandria, and were attended with a similar blessing. In each of these small places, the number of souls, which, in a sober and christian judgment, appear to have been turned to God, is from twenty to an hundred. This account, and that given in your last, is of God's grace, as displayed in connection with the labours of ministers in the presbyterian church.

Similar accounts might be given of his blessing to the baptist and methodist churches in this county; but I am unable to furnish you with them. This field has been greatly blesed during the current year, and many which preceded it. This is recorded not for the praise of man, but as an humble expression of gratitude to God. Let the churches which have been revived, and the souls which have been saved, give him glory. The 8th of December ought to be kept with loud-sounding praise. O, what guilt will they contract, if it should be a day of formality and empty sounds! Zion, take up thy harp and magnify the God of thy salvation; for he hath heard thy cries, and hath come to deliver thee. The churches have learned that God is the hearer of prayer, and is with those who courageously labour for the glory of his name, and for the salvation of his creatures. Having learned this, they are better prepared to serve him, and are more obligated to be his than before. Let them aim, then, at completing the work, and be not deterred by the foolishness nor the maliciousness of ignorant men. They should humble themselves before God, in view of their unfaithfulness and his great mercy, and rejoice in the past success, principally, because it is the pledge, that if they will come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, *the field shall be entirely won*, and the souls which are now captives to sin and Satan shall be blessed and be saved. Let the love of Christ constrain us, so that whilst we live, we shall live to the Lord, and when we die, we shall die unto the Lord. BETH.

Virginia.—The annual narrative of the Synod of Virginia speaks with gratitude of the great things which the Lord hath done for them. Almost every congregation has been visited, in a greater or less degree, with the power of his Spirit, and about *three thousand* souls have been translated from the darkness of nature into God's marvellous light. More than two thousand five hundred of this number have been added to the churches. The influence of the revivals has been wonderful in changing the face of society. A large proportion of the converts are males, and heads of families. About fifty of the number, it is expected, will go into the gospel ministry.

Lower-Canada.—An interesting account is given in the Evangelist, of the work of God in Skipton, L. C. A protracted meeting was held in August last, and the writer says, "We find that we are not out of God's dominion."

"Three tried ministerial brethren were invited, for the nearest of which we had to go seventy miles. One failed us. One of the others, a methodist missionary, could tarry but a day and a half, leaving but one, and he an almost youth, to aid in the services of the two last and most eventful days. As our brother left us on the second day, and washed his hands of the blood of souls, the burden seemed to roll over on Christians, and it became evident not only that we must depend on God, but that God was with us. The next morning, every cold hearted Christian was requested to leave the congregation and retire—the females to a room, and the males to the grove, and pray till their hearts were warm; and from that time callous hearts seemed to melt.

"For want of a house sufficiently large, we met in a grove, making the Lord our sanctuary. Our congregation increased daily, till it was supposed to amount to 800 or 1000. From among these our school-house was nearly filled with anxious sinnerss on the two last days.—Some few found peace on the spot, and others continue to come in yet from week to week.—Converts, however, I can count more accurately at the judgment day than now. Had we been able to put on weights, and knock out props, a few days longer, it did appear as though scores and hundreds must have yielded to Christ."

Greenfield, Huron Co. Ohio.—Rev. Everton Judson, of Milan, writes to the editor of the Hudson Observer, the results of a recent meeting:—

"On the second day of the meeting, about twenty requested an interest in the prayers of Christians, and on every subsequent day, an increase of feeling and solemnity was manifest. At the close of the meeting, about forty expressed a hope that they had, since its commencement, become the subjects of renewing grace; and a determination henceforth to be the Lord's. Some, who were at first hostile to the meeting, were found at its close, either on the seat with the anxious, or numbering themselves with the children of God.

"Only three ministers officiated on the occasion, and their preaching, for the most part, was of a character to make men feel their guilt; a plain exhibition of the justness and extent of the claims of the divine law, accompanied with exhortation to immediate repentance."

In regard to the mode of conducting these meetings, he makes a remark which may be worthy of some attention, especially in those places where there is facility, and consequently a temptation to multiply preachers. He says:—

"So far as my own observation has extended, in proportion as the number of preachers are increased, the beneficial results of "protracted meetings" are diminished. This remark may not be applicable to every specific instance, but that it is generally true I have no doubt.—The reason is obvious. God converts men through the truth, and where the preachers on such occasions are few in number, there is more unity of design in the exhibition of divine truth, and less to excite curiosity in the *manner* of exhibiting it."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: DECEMBER 13, 1831.

The imprisoned Missionaries.—On the 25th ult. Gov. Lumpkin communicated to the Legislature of Georgia, a copy of a citation to that state, (signed by Judge Baldwin), to appear in the supreme court of the United States, on the second Monday in January next, to show cause before that tribunal, why two several judgments should not be set aside, which have been rendered in the superior court of the county of Gwinnet, against Samuel A. Worcester and Elizur Butler. Also, a copy of a notice, signed by William Wirt and John Sergeant, as counsel for Messrs. Worcester and Butler, informing him (the Governor) of an intended application to the supreme court, for a hearing on writs of error filed by these persons. The Governor, however, denies the jurisdiction of the supreme court in such cases, and declares his determination to disregard the requisition. It seems, therefore, that a change of Governors in Georgia, is not likely to produce any change in her measures towards the Indians or the missionaries, or in her determination to resist the laws and tribunals of the Union.

Lottery Swindling.—It is with great pleasure we observe, that the grand jury of the city of New-York have presented the "New-York Lotteries" as a "*nuisance*," and requested the court "to adopt measures to bring the subject before the Legislature, in order that an evil so extensive and dangerous may be speedily corrected."

When the new constitution prohibited the introduction of another lottery into the state, every body supposed that the corrupting evil was to cease. We may venture to say that the moral sentiment of the whole community are against these pernicious establishments. Even those who support them, (like drunkards who reprobate intemperance), join in their condemnation. And since, according to the presentment of the grand jury, it is an undoubted fact, that "the managers have sold an amount of tickets in lotteries already drawn, more than sufficient to raise the sum for which they were granted," it becomes obligatory upon the Legislature to interfere, and wind up these iniquitous concerns.

The sentiments of the people having been so decidedly expressed upon this subject in the constitution, it will imply a breach of trust in the Legislature, if measures are not also taken to prevent our being flooded through all time, by the lotteries of other states.

The Sabbath.—A more striking instance can scarcely be named, of degeneracy in the observance of the Sabbath, than the fact, that one of the principal papers in the city of New-York (the *Courier & Enquirer*) comes out with unblushing confidence, grounding its claims to public patronage on the *profanation of this sacred day!* An expense of several thousand dollars has been incurred, in preparations for the more speedy collection of news on the Sabbath; and accordingly, we are informed by the editors, that their number of subscribers has been greatly increased. This is the same paper that a few weeks since insulted the community, by publishing, for the purpose of deception, a *spurious* account of an arrival from Europe.

American Temperance Society.—We have received and read with great interest, the fourth report of the American Temperance Society. Seldom have we read an abler document of this description. It makes about 120 pages octavo, and goes into the subject profoundly and philosophically, exhibiting the great principles of the temperance reformation with fairness, and power of argument. We earnestly hope this report may have an extensive circulation, confidently believing, that the attentive reading of it can hardly fail to make temperate men *more temperate.* We understand that it can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. Williams.

Episcopal Convocations.—The Episcopal Recorder gives an account of a series of meetings, each protracted through several days, recently held by the episcopal ministers of Kentucky. Mr. Smith, the bishop elect of Kentucky, is a man of decidedly evangelical principles, and we hope our episcopal brethren in that state may receive ample blessings under his diocesan care. The Recorder says—

"Although such meetings were entirely new to most Episcopalians of this diocese, and the number who attended at first was comparatively small, yet there was in every parish an evident progressive increase, both in numbers and seriousness; and it is believed the Spirit of God was present with his ministers, to convey home to the hearts of sinners the solemn truths delivered, to confirm the wavering, and to build up true believers in the faith of the gospel. On Sundays, the houses were generally crowded; and notwithstanding large numbers turned away, when the sacred emblems of a Saviour's dying love were about to be administered; yet the heart of the faithful minister could not but rejoice, that a more than usual attendance on their administration was given by the professing part of his congregation; and that the spirit and profession exhibited more than ordinary proof of the existence and prevalence of vital godliness."

An accusing Breath.—Temperate drinkers ought to be aware of the fact, that they infallibly betray themselves to men of abstinence by their breath. The man who abstains wholly from the use of this poison, will detect it at a very great distance. Those who would drink in secret, should no longer be found in the same boat, or stage, or room, with sober people. Detection, under such circumstances, is inevitable. The man who drinks but a single glass is sure to betray himself. Drinking men may not detect each other; but the man whose own breath is never polluted, has an advantage over them of which they are little aware.

St. Lawrence County.—The anniversaries of the several religious societies in St. Lawrence county, will be attended at Governeur, commencing on the 3d Wednesday of January next, and continuing through the day following. The St. Lawrence County Bible Society meets on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. After which succeed the meetings of the Domestic Missionary Society, the Association for promoting the better Observance of the Sabbath, the Tract Society, and the Sabbath School Union.

A protracted meeting commenced at Mr. Kirk's church, in Albany, on the 7th inst. Among the clergy present, were Messrs. Parker, from New-York, Beman, from Troy, and Tracy, from Nassau. Aspects are thus far solemn; and there are several inquirers.

At Troy, the meeting closed on Tuesday last. During its continuance, the weather was unfavourable, and the church in general seemed not to manifest all that preparation of heart that was to be desired. Still the Lord was there. Many remain anxious; and there have been several interesting cases of conversion. Things remain favourable.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, on the 1st inst. Hon. *John Cotton Smith*, of Connecticut, was unanimously elected President of the Society, in the room of Col. Richard Varick, deceased.

Catholic Priests.—Another squadron of Jesuits, it is stated, has just arrived at New-York from France.

We rejoice to learn that a *Soup Establishment* is being provided for the poor of this village. It is to be kept in one of the basement rooms of the market.

Rev. *Joshua Leavitt* has taken the editorial charge of the New-York Evangelist.

The letter of *Robert Raikes*, on our last page, will be read with interest.

We acknowledge the receipt of a file of the "*Genius of Universal Emancipation*," which we shall endeavour to make good use of.

Many articles are excluded from this day's paper by the President's message.

There will be a protracted meeting in the reformed Dutch church, in the place generally called Andrewstown, in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, commencing on Tuesday, the 27th inst, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Ministers are affectionately invited to attend.

THE VERSE-A-DAY SYSTEM.
JOHN XIX.

Tuesday, Dec 13.—29. Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: And they filled a sponge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.—30. When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: And he bowed his head, and gave up the ghost.

Thursday, Dec. 15.—31. The Jews, therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the sabbath-day, (for that sabbath-day was an high-day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away.

Friday, Dec. 16.—32. Then came the soldiers, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him.

Saturday, Dec. 17.—33. But when they came to Jesus, and saw that he was dead already, they brake not his legs:

Sunday, Dec. 18.—34. But one of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came thereout blood and water.

Monday, Dec. 19.—35. And he that saw it bare record, and his record is true; and he knoweth that he saith true, that ye might believe.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—36. For these things were done, that the scripture should be fulfilled, A bone of him shall not be broken.

For the Western Recorder.

Inquiries are constantly made by the friends of the *Verse System*, relative to the portion of scripture to be taken up after we *get* through the gospel of John. This thing should be understood, that a uniformity may prevail among all verse learners; for one important part of the system is to have all commit the same verse on the same day. At the request of the S. S. Teachers' Association of Oswego County, the editors of the Christian Almanack, for the year 1832, have referred to the verse for the first day of each month, directly over the calendar, and have prefaced each calendar page with remarks illustrative of the system. This arrangement carries the system directly on through the Acts of the Apostles.

A handsome pocket companion for 1832, to be entitled "*Our Daily Bread*," is also in progress, and will soon be out, containing the verse for each day of the year, with copious references to parallel passages, and short explanatory and

practical observations under each verse. Rev. J. Hopkins, of Auburn, author of the "Christian Instructor," is now engaged in preparing the observations. This Pocket Companion will proceed directly forward to the Acts of the Apostles, in conformity to the arrangement of the Christian Almanack.

The editors of newspapers who are friendly to the verse cause, by publishing the above, will confer a special favour on the thousands who have adopted the verse system. It may also induce many more to engage in this delightful mode of studying the scriptures.

L. H. LOSS,
Sup'g Agent Western S. S. Union.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the twenty-second Congress commenced on Monday the 5th inst. A quorum appeared in both houses. In the House of Representatives, two hundred members answered to their names.

The House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and on the first ballot the votes were as follows:—

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia,	98
Joel B. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania,	54
Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky,	15
John W. Taylor, of New-York,	18
Lewis Condict, of New-Jersey,	4
Scattering,	6

Whole number of votes, 195. Necessary to a choice, 98. Mr. *Stevenson*, the administration candidate, having 98 votes, was declared to be duly elected, and was conducted to the chair.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke was appointed clerk of the House.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Tuesday, the President communicated his Message to the two houses. It is of very moderate length; and unlike the executive messages of the general and state governments, for some years past, it is a matter-of-fact communication to the Legislature, rather than an electioneering address to the people. We shall give as much of the message at length as our limits will admit, and condense the remainder. It commences as follows:—

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,*

"The representation of the people has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the constitution they formed has been in force.—For near half a century, the chief magistrates, who have been successively chosen, have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, at few periods have they been more abundantly or more extensively bestowed than at the present. Rarely, if ever, have we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the continued and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

"Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labours of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capitalist find a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and dexterous mechanics. The labourer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement; which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Science is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is subjecting the elements to the power of man, and making each new conquest auxiliary to his comfort.—By our mails, whose speed is regularly increased, and whose routes are every year extended, the communication of public intelligence and private business is rendered frequent and safe; the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly required weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days; and in the construction of rail-roads, and the application of steam power, we have a reasonable prospect that the extreme parts of our country will be so much approximated, and those most isolated by the obstacles of nature, rendered so accessible, as to remove an apprehension sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

"If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation, and trade with foreign nations and between the states, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast, indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, & inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building, and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well informed, and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship-yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowds the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvass.

"Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of his future designs, by the manner in which his past favours have been bestowed, he has made our national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties; our national force on our federal union, and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our state rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious, and obedient to the laws.—While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of our political existence, from a population of three to thirteen millions; from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States; from weakness to strength; from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of nations, to a high place in their respect.

"This last advantage is one that has resulted, in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them; and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary."

Foreign Relations.

"The pacific and wise policy of our government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars, that have, at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other powers: But this policy, while it gave activity and strength to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all, in a greater or less degree, infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have, in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on whom they were made."

With *England*, the arrangement relating to the colonial trade has employed upwards of 30,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping, in the outward voyages; and in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests, from the state of the trade between Canada and our territories and states bordering on the St. Lawrence and the lakes.

The papers in relation to the northeastern boundary, will be communicated by special message to the Senate, "with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing any constitutional right of the states immediately interested." From the release of the American citizens recently imprisoned by the British authorities, and the assurances received from the British charge d'affaires, the President entertains the best hopes that a good understanding will be kept up, until it is confirmed by a final disposition of the subject.

The treaty recently concluded with *France*, will be immediately laid before the Senate.—"By it, the French government engage to pay a sum, which, if not equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory to the interested. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on our part to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our government; and a reduction of duties on our cottons and their wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the treaty for the cession of Louisiana."

"*Sweden* and *Denmark* have made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned; and having renewed the treaties of commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those powers continue to be on the most friendly footing."

With *Spain*, the differences respecting the injuries inflicted by that power on our commerce with the South-American states, formerly colonies of Spain, remain unadjusted; and are justified on the ground that she had never acknowledged the independence of those states, and therefore had a right to prohibit a trade with them. A special messenger has been despatched, with instructions to our minister to bring the case once more before his catholic majesty.

A minister has been sent to *Naples*, to renew the claim of indemnity for injuries committed on our commerce by that power, during the reign of Murat, brother-in-law of Napoleon; and a hope is entertained, that since France has consented to indemnify us for like injuries, Naples may be induced to follow the example.

"In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels and committed other excesses for which reparation was demanded; and I was on the point of despatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and to protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period frequent promises have been made, that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the loss sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable, delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified."

With *Russia* our relations are of the most friendly and liberal kind, but have not the stability and reciprocity which might be given to them by a commercial treaty.

"The ill health of the minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburgh; and the attention of that government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied in the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. Another minister will be sent out to effect this important object."

The treaties heretofore made with *Austria, Prussia*, and the *Hanseatic Towns*, open the south of Germany, and a vast country on the north, to the enterprising spirit of our merchants.

Some difficulties have occurred respecting the ratification of the treaty with *Turkey;* but at the date of the last official dispatch from our charge d'affaires to that court, he supposed that they had been obviated, and that the exchange would be speedily effected.

"To *China* and the *East-Indies*, our commerce continues in its usual extent, and with the increased facilities which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas, by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the piratical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceeding between civilised nations could not be pursued, I forthwith dispatched a frigate, with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers."

With the independent states of *South-America*, and with *Mexico*, our relations remain as heretofore; except that a very considerable reduction in the duty on flour has been procured in the republic of Columbia.

"I have great satisfaction in making this statement of our affairs, because the course of our national policy enables me to do it, without any indiscreet exposure of what in other governments is usually concealed from the people. Having none but a straight forward open course to pursue, guided by a single principle that will bear the strongest light, we have happily no political combinations to form, no alliances to entangle us, no complicated interests to consult; and in subjecting all we have done to the consideration of our citizens, and to the inspection of the world, we give no advantage to other nations, and lay ourselves open to no injury."

The Indians.

We give at length, all that the President says on this subject:—

"The internal peace and security of our confederated states, is the next principal object of the general government. Time and experience have proved that the abode of the native Indian within their limits, is dangerous to their peace, and injurious to himself. In accordance with my recommendation at a former session of Congress, an appropriation of half a million of dollars was made, to aid the voluntary removal of the various tribes beyond the limits of the states. At the last session, I had the happiness to announce that the Chickasaws and Choctaws had accepted the generous offers of the government, and agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river; by which the whole of the state of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama will be freed from Indian occupancy, and opened to a civilised population. The treaties with these tribes are in a course of execution, and their removal, it is hoped, will be completed in the course of 1832.

"At the request of the authorities of Georgia, the registration of the Cherokee Indians for emigration has been resumed, and it is confidently expected, that one half, if not two-thirds of that tribe, will follow the wise example of their more westerly brethren. Those who prefer remaining at their present homes will hereafter be governed by the laws of Georgia, as all her citizens are, and cease to be the objects of peculiar care, on the part of the general government.

"During the present year, the attention of the government has been particularly directed to those tribes in the powerful and growing state of Ohio, where considerable tracts of the finest lands were still occupied by the aboriginal proprietors. Treaties, either absolute or conditional, have been made, extinguishing the whole Indian title to the reservations of that state; and the time is not distant, it is hoped, when Ohio will be no longer embarrassed with the Indian population. The same measure will be extended to Indiana, as soon as there is reason to anticipate success.

"It is confidently believed that perseverance for a few years in the present policy of the government, will extinguish the Indian title to all lands lying within the states comprising our federal Union, and remove beyond their limits every Indian who is not willing to submit to their laws. Thus will all conflicting claims to jurisdiction between the states and the Indian tribes be put to rest. It is pleasing to reflect that results so beneficial, not only to the states immediately concerned, but to the harmony of the Union, will have been accomplished by measures equally advantageous to the Indians.—What the native savages become, when surrounded by a dense population, and by mixing with the whites, may be seen in the miserable remains of a few eastern tribes, deprived of political and civil rights, forbidden to make contracts and subjected to guardians, dragging out a wretched existence, without excitement, without hope, and almost without thought.

"But the removal of the Indians beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the states, does not place them beyond the reach of philanthropic aid and christian instruction. On the contrary, those whom philanthropy or religion may induce to live among them in their new abode, will be more free in the exercise of their benevolent functions, than if they had remained within the limits of the states, embarrassed by their internal regulations. Now, subject to no control but the superintending agency of the general government, exercised with the sole view of preserving peace, they may proceed unmolested in the interesting experiment of gradually advancing a community of American Indians from barbarism to the habits and enjoyments of civilised life."

The Treasury & the Public Debt.

"Among the happiest effects of the improved relations of our republic, has been an increase of trade, producing a corresponding increase of revenue, beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the treasury department. The state of the public finances will be fully shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the report which he will presently lay before you. I will here, however, congratulate you upon their prosperous condition. The revenue received the present year will not fall short of twenty-seven millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the expenditures for all objects, other than the public debt, will not exceed fourteen millions seven hundred thousand. The payment on account of the principal and interest of the debt, during the year, will exceed sixteen millions and a half of dollars; a greater sum than has been applied to that object, out of the revenue, in any year since the enlargement of the sinking fund, except the two years following immediately thereafter. The amount which will have been applied to the public debt, from the 4th of March, 1829, to the first of January next, which is less than three years since the administration has been placed in my hands, will exceed forty millions of dollars.

"From the large importations of the present year, it may be safely estimated that the revenue which will be received into the treasury from that source during the next year, with the aid of that received from the public lands, will considerably exceed the amount of the receipts of the present year; and it is believed that with the means which the government will have at its disposal, from various sources, which will be fully stated by the proper department, the whole of the public debt may be extinguished, either by redemption or purchase, within the four years of my administration. We shall then exhibit the rare example of a great nation, abounding in all the means of happiness and security, altogether free from debt."

The Tariff.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress. Justice to the interests of the merchant, as well as the manufacturer, requires that material reductions in the import duties be prospective; and unless the present Congress shall dispose of the subject, the proposed reductions cannot properly be made to take effect at the period when the necessity of the revenue arising from the present rates shall cease. It is therefore desirable that arrangements be adopted at your present session, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, after the extinguishment of the public debt. In the exercise of that spirit of concession and conciliation, which has distinguished the friends of our union in all great emergencies, it is believed that this object may be effected without injury to any national interest."

Public Debtors.

Some further provisions are recommended for the relief of insolvent debtors to the government; the law of the last session being found inadequate to that object.

Army, Navy, and Post-Office.

"The reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, and from the Postmaster-General, which accompany this message, present satisfactory views of the operations of the departments respectively under their charge; and suggest improvements which are worthy of, and to which I invite the serious attention of Congress."

Election of President, &c.

The President renews his recommendation of an amendment to the constitution, giving the election of President and Vice President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term; and refers, for his views at large on this subject, to his former messages.

Public Accounts.

A general reform in the system of public accounts is recommended; the present system being extremely complicated, and believed to be susceptible of much improvement.

District of Columbia.

The attention of Congress is again called to the condition of the district of Columbia.

"Governed by the laws of the states whence they were severed, the two shores of the Potomac, within the ten miles square, have different penal codes; not the present codes of Virginia and Maryland, but such as existed in those states at the time of the cession to the United States. As Congress will not form a new code, and as the people of the district cannot make one for themselves, they are virtually under two governments. Is it not just to allow them at least a delegate in Congress, if not a local Legislature, to make laws for the district, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress? I earnestly recommend the extension to them of every political right which their interests require, and which may be compatible with the constitution."

Bank of the United States.

"Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the bank of the United States, as at present organised, I felt it my duty, in my former messages, frankly to disclose them, in order that the attention of the legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject, and that it might be considered and finally disposed of in a manner best calculated to promote the ends of the constitution, and subserve the public interests. Having thus conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty, I deem it proper, on this occasion, without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, to leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives."

Conclusion.

"In conclusion, permit me to invoke that Power which superintends all governments, to infuse into your deliberations, at this important crisis of our history, a spirit of mutal forbearance and conciliation. In that spirit was our Union formed, and in that spirit must it be preserved. "ANDREW JACKSON.

"*Washington, Dec.* 6, 1831."

FOREIGN.

British Parliament prorogued—Meetings in favour of Reform—Poland subdued—Settlement between Holland & Belgium.

The packet-ship York, arrived at New-York on the 3d inst. brings London papers to the 24th of October.

Great-Britain.—The British Parliament was prorogued by the King in person, on the 20th of October, to the 22d November. The speech delivered by his majesty on that occasion, announces the important fact, that the question of reform will engage the attention of Parliament at the opening of the next session. Large meetings in favour of perseverance on the part of the government in prosecuting the plan of reform, had been held in several of the principal towns and cities, and were expected in others. Much feeling in favour of the measure was excited, but fortunately no excessess of importance had occurred. It seems to be expected that the measure of reform will be introduced in much the same form that it passed the House of Commons. This will place it before the Lords, incumbered with the same objections that attended it when it was rejected by that House. It would seem from the short period of the recess, that it must be the intention of the ministry to resort to an increase of the number of Peers, to secure the passing of the bill. The friends of the measure are zealous in repressing all propensity to riots or disturbances, and though they intend to persevere in their course, they mean to preserve the peace and good order of the kingdom.

The King was loudly cheered by the people, on his way to and from the parliament house. The following are extracts from his majesty's speech. He is said to have pronounced the concluding paragraph with marked emphasis:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*—I am at length enabled to put an end to a session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have been brought under your consideration.

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded to you, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of tranquility in your respective counties. The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a constitutional reform in the commons house of Parliament, will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings.

"To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement, by such improvements in the representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of the other orders of the state, are essential to the support of our free constitution."

The Birmingham Political Union, a society which sways as much power now in the country as the Catholic Association ever did in Ireland, have published an address, recommending the formation of political societies in every town in England, to concentrate public opinion, and to unite all voices in demanding reform. They exhort the people to firmness, order and moderation.

Some of the most obnoxious opponents of the reform bill have suffered from the attacks of the populace. Lord Londonderry, on his way to the House of Lords, was pelted with stones by the mob; one of which struck him over the right temple, cut through his hat, and made a serious wound in his head, which rendered him nearly insensible.

The houses of the Marquis of Bristol and the Duke of Wellington had been pelted with stones, and the windows broken. In the Duke's mansion not above a dozen panes were left undemolished, except in the drawing-room, where the windows were barricaded.

At Nottingham, nearly the whole population assembled on hearing the fate of the reform bill. They attacked the castle, an ancient pile, the property of the Duke of Newcastle, set it on fire, and in a short period the whole of that immense building, except the walls, was reduced to ashes. It was not inhabited or furnished, but had been kept in a state of perfect preservation.

At Derby there was also a serious riot. The windows of all suspected of being anti-reformers were broken. The town jail was broken open, and a number of rioters, who had been taken into custody, were released. The mob then attacked the county jail, where they were fired upon, and three persons killed.

Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, was nearly dragged out of the mail-coach at Bath, having been mistaken for another bishop who voted against the bill.

The Earl of Tankerville had been pelted with stones on his way through Darlington.

It is stated, that at least three hundred thousand inhabitants of London, chiefly trades-people and industrious artisans, walked in procession to St. James' palace, to present addresses from the several parishes to the King.

The general pacific aspect of things throughout Europe, had produced a favourable effect upon the money market, the funds having risen in England, France, and Holland. This affords decisive proof that no general war was expected, and as it regards Great-Britain, no serious commotions were considered as likely to disturb the peace of that country.

France.—The bill for the reformation of the peerage has been finally disposed of by the Chamber of Deputies. It is founded on the principles that the peerage should endure for life; that the nomination of the Peers should exist in the crown, and that their number should be unlimited.

All was quiet in Paris. The French government has taken a great step towards free trade. It has introduced a corn law, abolishing prohibitions, and permiting importation and exportaion at a reduced scale of duties.

Poland.—The affairs of Poland appear to be brought to a close. Modlin had surrendered to the Russians, and the Polish forces had been either captured, or had fled. The power of resistance was gone, and the people were at the mercy of their masters.

The suppression of the Poles, by the capture of Warsaw, and the subsequent dispersion of the army, have been the subject of two official accounts, one issued by the Russian authorities, the other emanating from the Patriots. The only fact to be learned from either is, that the cause of Poland is for the present lost. Of the treachery of a part of the Polish leaders, there is no longer any doubt. Krukowicki, who took command of the town after the infamous massacre of the prisoners by the mob, seems to have acted a conspicuous part in the sacrifice of his country.

Warsaw, Oct. 9.—Gen. Witt has issued a proclamation, in which he announces, that in spite of the order to deliver arms of all kinds into the arsenel, and repeated warnings of the consequences, Joseph Ullermann, an inhabitant of Warsaw, had concealed in his house several carbines, and a considerable quantity of ball catridges, for which he had been condemned by a court-martial to be shot, and was executed yesterday according to his sentence.—Count Witt, in announcing this event, considers it as his duty to warn every one of the inevitable consequences of disregard of the order of the superior authorities.

Belgium.—The ministers of the five great powers in London, had agreed upon a final adjustment of the controversies between Holland and Belgium. A new arrangement had been made, and forwarded to both parties. No decision had been made by them at the latest advices. The terms appear to be fair and reasonable; and therefore, of course, both parties complain of partiality; but tho' they both grumble, they will neither of them have the folly to refuse.

The Cholera.—The alarm respecting the cholera seems to have been revived, in consequence of that terrible disease having made its appearance at Hamburgh. The subject was mentioned in the House of Commons by Sir R. Vivyan; and it was replied that every precaution that human wisdom could devise, would be adopted to prevent its introduction into England.

DOMESTIC.

Destructive Fire, and Loss of Life.—On Tuesday night, of last week, the distillery of Messrs. Adams & Co. of this village, was entirely consumed by fire, together with every thing contained in it. Five persons were asleep in it when the fire broke out, four of whom made their escape from a window. The fifth, George Patrick, a foreigner, did not awake, and was *burnt to death!* His blackened remains were raked from among the cinders the next morning, and presented a spectacle melancholy to behold.—He left no family.—*Syracuse Gaz.*

New-Jersey.—We learn from the Newark Eagle, of the 2d inst. that the Legislature of New-Jersey were to adjourn the same day, until the first Tuesday in February, owing to the prevalence of influenza among the members, which is so general, that on some days not half of them could attend in their places.

At a circuit court held in Saratoga county, week before last, James Mason was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 25th of January next.

MARRIED,

In Verona, by Rev. Mr. Brainard, Mr. *Lyman Waring*, of Annsville, to Miss *Olive Gillet*, of Verona. Mr. *Conrad Remur*, of Verona, to Miss *Catharine Harr*, late from the department of the Rhine, France. Mr. *Charles W. Benedict*, to Miss *Laura Bishop*, both of Verona.

DEATHS.

In this village, on Friday last, after a short illness, Dr. *Alexander Coventry*, aged 66; long distinguished in this county, for the superiority of his medical talents, the urbanity of his deportment, and the benevolence of his character.

In Norway, Herkimer co. on the 12th ult. *Henry Smith*, Esq. clerk of that town, aged 34. In the premature death of such men community must sustain loss. It may truly be said of him, "He was honest; he was capable."—The opinion which his fellow townsmen held in this respect may be inferred from the fact, that they had elected him to that responsible office for four years in succession. Few, it is believed, have left behind them a reputation so free from every taint of deceit, intrigue and dishonesty, or have been more deserving of such a reputation. He was indeed a young man of stern integrity and strict honesty. Yet upon these excellent qualities he did not rely at all for his hopes of a happy eternity. A short time before his death, he appeared to have become, by repentance and submission to God, a recipient of the purifying, life-giving grace of a once crucified and now exalted Saviour. And the last scenes of his life, and his contest with death, presented in beautiful and happy colours, the power and efficacy of the religion of Jesus Christ.

In Whitestown, on the 2d inst. at the house of her father, Mrs. *Sabrina Joslin*, wife of Mr. Benedict S. Joslin, of Frankfort, Herkimer co.

At Vienna, Ontario co. Colonel *Claudius V. Boughton*, formerly a member of the Assembly from that county.

In Providence, R. I. Gen. *David Thomas*, formerly of Salem, Washington, county, N. Y. aged 70. He was a member of Congress from that county, & afterwards treasurer of this state.

At Hartford, Con. on the 28th ult. Mr. *Daniel Cook*, merchant, of Geneva, in this state, aged 47.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

D. Weld, R. H. King, N. Sterling, A. Benton, P. D. Stone, Rev. I. Brainerd, W. Fuller, D. Caldwell, C. Coakley, H. Cody, R. Whedon, G. Baldwin.

New Agents for the Recorder.
John Aikin, Hopeville. | Asahel Curtis, Bellville.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of GOODS, purchased at low prices, which are offered at a small advance, wholesale or retail.
ALEXANDER SEYMOUR.
Utica, Dec. 13, 1831. 50w4

SALAMANDER FIRE BRICKS,

SUITABLE for Furnaces, Steam-Boilers, Coppers, and Kitchen Fire-Backs, for sale at the Fur and Cloth Cap Store, at the old stand of the Subscriber, No. 85, Genesee street. ☞ Old Fur Caps altered and taken in exchange. THOMAS F. FIELD.
Utica, Dec. 13, 1831. 50w3

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—SHAWLS,

At the Merino Shawl Store, No. 54, *Genesee St.*

JUST received a splendid lot of Merino SHAWLS comprising every variety, viz:—

White, scarlet & black Long Shawls,	
6, 7 & 8-4 white Squars	Do.
7 & 8-4 scarlet	Do. Do.
7 & 8-4 black	Do. Do.

All free from COTTON, and will be sold cheaper than ever. BARTON & BUTLER.
Nov. 29, 1831. 48

MERINO CLOTHS—Royal purple, Maroon and other colours, just received at No. 54, by
Nov. 29, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

180 Pieces Plain **GROS DE NAP**, including all desirable shades and qualities; some very superior; some very cheap. Call and see.
Nov. 29, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

FOR MILLINERY GOODS, of every description, call at No. 54, Genesee street.
Nov. 29, 1831. (48) BARTON & BUTLER.

DRAPERY MUSLINS,

A Beautiful Article, and something new in this market, may be found at No. 54.
Dec. 6, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

COLD WINTER IS COMING!

THE Subscriber has just received his winter stock of Goods; and he assures his customers and other people that he continues to sell a *shade lower* than at any other "regular built" store in the *state*.
ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Utica, Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.

BLACK MOSS.

40 Cwt. clean black Florida Moss, just received, and for sale, by ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.

MORE CARPETINGS.

9820 Yds. Carpetings just received by the Subscriber, being as usual, the largest and best selected assortment ever offered in this place; and as he makes his purchases direct from the importers, it gives him the advantage of selecting better patterns, and selling at a cheaper rate, than any of his *competitors* in that line of business.
ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.

200 Pieces splendid MERINO CIRCASSIANS, just received by the Subscriber: Also, a few pieces MERINO CLOTHS, of superior qualities and fashionable colours; which will be sold cheap for cash.
ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.

JUST received, for the *Village Trade*, two pieces *Matteoni's* real ITALIAN LUSTRING; together with most other kinds of fashionable Silk Goods.—Also, a few pieces Ladies' imperial cloth coloured Cambets, very fine; Thibeteen Handk'fs, a new article; splendid 7-4 white French Gauze Veils, Genoa Velvet Belts, &c. &c. ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.

JUST received, a new supply of Satin and Worsted Damask; Embossed and watered Moreens, with fringes, cords and tassels, for pulpit trimmings and window curtains: Also, Furniture Dimities, Furniture Calicons, &c. Cotton and worsted Fringes, in great varieties, a large lot of Rose and Duffil Blankets, splendid Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes, Linen Sheetings, Table Linens, &c. A superb lot of Table & Piano Covers: Also, a few pieces of fine Gauze Flannels, Worsted Yarns, Cruel, *&c. &c.* All of which will be sold unusually low, by ROBERT SHEARMAN,
Nov. 29, 1831. No. 62, Genesee st.
☞ A few Curled Hair MATTRESSES on hand, and for sale as above. 48w8

NEW STORE.

THE undersigned have commenced business, under the firm of THOMSON & WRIGHT, at the store formerly occupied by OBEAR, ROPES & Co. near Huntington's Basin, West-Utica. They have an entire new Stock, lately purchased in New-York, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, DRY GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, IRON, NAILS, *&c. &c.*; which they offer to purchasers from the country or village, at low prices.
☞ Cash paid for Pork, and most kinds of Produce.
EBENEZER THOMSON.
FRANCIS WRIGHT.
Utica, Nov. 22, 1831. 47

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

JUST received, at No. 88, Genesee street, a large supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels & Tongs; Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; Brass Candlesticks, Tea Trays, &c. For sale by
Nov. 15, 1831. JAMES DANA.
☞ A consignment of *Maynard & Noyes's* INK and INK-POWDER, for sale as above. 46

CHAINS, &c.—Fall, Trace and Halter Chains, Vices and Anvils, Nails of superior quality, all sizes, from 3*d.* cut to 5 1-2 inch spike, and 6, 8 & 10*d.* wrought Do. For sale by JAMES DANA,
Nov. 15, 1831. No. 88, Genesee street.

SADDLERY.—The most extensive assortment of Plated, Japanned and Tinned Saddlery, ever offered in this market, now opening and for sale, by
Nov. 15, 1831. JAMES DANA.

CUTLERY.—A new supply of Cutlery, direct from Sheffield, consisting of Knives and Forks, Hand, Pannel and Back Saws, a great variety of Files, Chissels, &c. For sale by JAMES DANA,
Nov. 15, 1831. No. 88, Genesee street.

200 dozen Brass Commode KNOBS & RINGS, of the newest patterns, just arrived, and for sale by JAMES DANA,
Nov. 15, 1831. No. 88, Genesee street.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

TO MY MOTHER,

ON LEAVING HOME, FOR THE SOUTH.

The parting hour is drawing near,
And sighing, as I sadly weave
This brief farewell, with many a tear,
That all I love I soon must leave;
With sorrow labouring at my heart,
Whose throbs have fill'd my pensive eye,
Ere, weary, wandering, I depart,
I breathe to thee my fond good bye!

Dear mother! from my earliest hours,
When childhood's frolic sports I tried,
And roam'd among its budding flowers,
With thee, a guardian at my side;
Thou hast my kind protector been,
The watcher o'er my nightly rest;
Thy love hath gladden'd ev'ry scene,
And made my youth supremely blest.

When early visions, thronging, came,
And language falter'd on my tongue,
Who with affection's deathless flame,
About my evening pillow sung?
'Twas thou! And oft thy gentle voice,
So sweet, affectionate, and clear,
In slumber, bids my heart rejoice,
And melts upon my dreaming ear!

But I have left the golden shore,
Where childhood midst the roses play'd;
Those sunny dreams will come no more,
That youth a long bright Sabbath made.
Yet while those dreams to memory's eye,
Arise in many a glittering train,
My soul goes back to infancy,
And hears my mother's song again!

And while my soul retains the power
To think upon each faded year,
In ev'ry bright or shadow'd hour,
My heart shall hold my mother dear.
The hills may tower; the waves may rise,
And roll between my home and me;
Yet shall my quenchless memories
Turn with undying love to thee!

Utica, N.Y. Oct. 31, 1831. G. W. C.

Our Promise.—We engaged some time ago, to notice an attack made upon us by Mr. Leavitt; and our readers may wonder by this time, what has become of our promise. The truth is, we always dislike controversy on musical subjects, and are willing to suffer a little, rather than engage in it. In the present instance, however, the task we had imposed upon ourselves has been in a measure executed by several of the cotemporary journalists; so that little remains to be done by us. The public, no doubt, will now understand the matter sufficiently, without any laboured exposition.

The article to which we allude, is one that appeared in the Evangelist a few weeks since, under the signature of *J. L.*, on the subject of psalm tunes having a secular origin, &c. Mr. L. it seems, had often been complained of, for introducing secular melodies into the office of sacred praise; and to exculpate himself, he at length turned upon the compilations of some of his accusers, to see whether they themselves had not been guilty of the same impropriety of adaptation that they presumed to charge upon him. Accordingly, he took up the Handel & Haydn Collection, the American Psalmody, the Musica Sacra, &c.; when he soon discovered, what every well informed musician knew before, that a multitude of psalm and hymn tunes, *which are now solemn and appropriate* in their character, had *in time past a secular origin*. This fact, in connection with the consideration, that in the present stage of musical improvement in this country, *men will differ in taste*, he supposed would at once shield him from the shafts of criticism, and convict those who have complained of his mal-adaptation, of maintaining the grossest inconsistency.

But the writer is quite too fast in his decision. Let us, for illustration, try his reasoning in a department of literature where he can better judge.

Many allusions, figures, comparisons, maxims, and quotations in prose and poetry, that by some means are found to have a solemn effect upon the mass of the present generation, can, by a little research, be traced back to a secular dramatic origin. This fact, let us suppose, establishes the principle, that such things may henceforward be borrowed from the theatre at pleasure; and by inference, that since "men will differ in taste," all preachers, educated and uneducated, may borrow without discrimination from such sources, write and publish their sermons, circulate them far and near, and recommend them as peculiarly adapted on this account, to the promotion of revivals of religion.

Of such an impropriety Mr. L. would be utterly incapable, in sermonising, or in any department of literature, with the exception of that which appertains to church music; and we will also do him the justice to add, that were he thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of psalmody, he would be equally incapable of the practices he is now pursuing in relation to it.

The article before us contains several other points that might be noticed, as well as several imputations and charges that are unfounded.—Some of them are important, and others trivial. But we forbear to enter upon them. The public will judge; and we have no fears about the result.

Mr. L. we are sorry to say, has frequently misinterpreted our views, perverted our reasoning, marred our statements, and misrepresented our motives. But in connection with this management, we are to remember, it should seem, that he makes no pretensions to musical science, and has little or no respect for the decisions of musical theory. On the late occasion, however, the better to act on the defensive against the multiplied attacks of the public journals, he suddenly assumes the character of a victor, and carries the warfare manfully into the camp of the assailants. In which of these characters does the gentleman really take rank? To maintain both at the same time, is impossible.

As to the secular origin of a large portion of the current psalm tunes, it is to be recollected that American compilers have not wrought the transformation in question; and that whenever this transformation has, by circumstances beyond their control, been actually accomplished, no manner of blame can be attached to them for continuing the pieces in favour. This principle is perfectly well understood and settled among theorists. Old hundredth, for example, may very probably have had, three centuries ago, a dramatic origin; but is it *now fit* for the theatre? and is it connected at this time with any unhallowed associations? Helmsley, also, had in Europe a secular origin; but is it any longer fit for such purposes, in our own country, where it has been generally known only as a hymn tune? Not so the ballads, "Auld lang syne," "Scots wha ha'," "Farewell, ye green fields," "Rural felicity," "Away with melancholy," "Lovely Nancy," and a multitude of songs, marches, and gigues, that have latterly been connected with sacred words, and published for the special promotion of revivals. Their character is still decidedly secular and profane, and will in all probability remain so, long after the recent efforts shall have been forgotten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER OF ROBERT RAIKES.

The following letter from Robert Raikes to Mrs. Harris, appears in the London Baptist Magazine for October, 1831. Our readers will be glad to see such a familiar sketch of the early state of the Sunday school enterprise, and of the views and feelings of its benevolent originator:—

MY DEAR MADAM—Amongst the numerous correspondents, which my little project for civilising the rising generation of the poor has led me to address, I have to no one taken up my pen with more pleasure than to you, my old friend, with whom I formerly passed so many cheerful hours.

I am rejoiced to find that the people in your neighbourhood are thus ready to listen to that strong and pathetic injunction given by our Saviour a little before his resurrection, "*Feed my lambs*:" And if it were possible for me to afford any hints that might be useful, great would be the pleasure I should receive.

In answer to your queries, I shall as concisely as possible state; that I endeavour to assemble the children as early as is consistent with their perfect cleanliness, as an indispensable rule. The hour prescribed in our rules is eight o'clock; but it is usually half after eight before our flock is collected. Twenty is the number allotted to each teacher; the sexes kept separate. The twenty are divided into four classes. The children who show any superiority in attainments, are placed as leaders of the several classes, and are employed in teaching the others their letters, or in hearing them read in a low whisper, which may be done without interrupting the master or mistress in their business, and will keep the attention of the children engaged, that they do not play or make a noise. Their attending the service of the church once a day, has to me seemed sufficient, for their time may be spent more profitably, perhaps, in receiving instruction, than in being present at a long discourse, which their minds are not yet able to comprehend; but people may think differently on this point. Within this month the minister of my parish has at last condescended to give me assistance in this laborious work, which I have now carried on six years with little on no support. He chooses that the children should come to church both morning and afternoon. I brought them to church only in the afternoon. If this should answer better than my plan, on some future occasion, I will let you or Mr. H. know it.

The stipend to the teachers here is a shilling each Sunday; but we find them firing, and bestow gratuities as rewards of diligence, which may make it worth six pence more.

But the success of the whole depends on the attention paid by people of condition. If persons of some consequence will condescend to officiate as visitors, and by kind words encourage the good among these hitherto despised and neglected creatures, and give gentle reproof to those who stray from their duty, a wonderful effect will in a few months be discoverable. Were I among you, I would call forth the gentlemen to visit the boys, and the ladies to superintend the girls. *Go to Brentford, and learn of Mrs. Trimmer!* This is what I should say to the ladies of Chelsea. I would beg leave to recommend the perusal of Mrs. Trimmer's Œconomy of Charity; it may be had at Johnson's, in St. Paul's church yard.

It had been sometimes a difficult task to keep the children in proper order, when they were all assembled at church, but I now set very near them myself, which has had the effect of preserving the most perfect decorum. After the sermon in the morning, they return home to dinner, and meet at the schools at half after one; and are dismissed at five, with strict injunctions to observe a quiet behaviour, free from all noise or clamour. Before the business is begun in the morning, they all kneel down while a prayer is read, and the same before dismission in the evening.

To those children who distinguish themselves as examples of diligence, quietness in behaviour, observance of order, kindness to their companions, &c. &c., I give some little token of my regard, as a pair of shoes if they are barefooted, and some who are very bare of apparel, I clothe; this I have been enabled to do in many instances, through the liberal support given me by my brothers in the city. By these means I have acquired considerable ascendency over the minds of the children; besides, I frequently go round to their habitations, to inquire into their behaviour at home, and into the conduct of their parents, to whom I give some little hints, now and then, as well as to the children. I was taking a woman to task one day, before her husband, because the house was not so clean as it ought. "Troth, sir," said the man, "I wish you would come a little oftener, we should be all the better." The people tell me that they keep the children in more order by the threat of telling Mr. R. than they could formerly with the most severe stripes.

It is that part of our Saviour's character which I aim at imitating: *He went about doing good.* No one can form an idea what benefits he is capable of rendering to the community by the condescension of visiting the dwellings of the poor. You may remember the place without the south gate, called Littleworth; it used to be the St. Giles's of Gloucester. By going amongst those people, I have totally changed their manners. They avow, at this time, that the place is quite a heaven to what it used to be. Some of the vilest of the boys are now so exemplary in behaviour, that I have taken one into my own service. I mention this as an evidence of what may be done.

But I fear I am growing too prolix, and that I shall cause you to repent the opening a correspondence with your old acquaintance.

I must now tell you that I am blest with six excellent girls and two lovely boys. My eldest boy was born the very day that I made public to the world the scheme of Sunday schools, in my paper of Nov. 3, 1783. In four years time it has extended so rapidly, as now to include 250,000 children, and is increasing more and more. It reminds us of the grain of mustard seed.

Remember me in the kindest terms to Mr. Harris, and believe me, dear madam, both his and your most obedient servant.

Nov. 5, 1787. R. RAIKES.

It would give me great pleasure to come and see you. If I can spare a day when I next come to town, I shall try. If you think it would be of use, I would send you a specimen of the alphabets and books I use.

To Mrs. Harris, Chelsea Hospital.

FAULTS OF OUR MINISTER.

Our minister is a very good man. He is also an excellent preacher. His sermons are generally clear, pungent exhibitions of divine truth. He is zealous and active in the discharge of his duty. He appears to love his work, and manifests a strong desire to glorify God and save souls. I love to hear our minister preach. But then, with all his good qualities, our minister has a few faults. I will name some of them. Perhaps he may see and profit by my plainness.

1. Our minister preaches long sermons; often more than an hour in length. Now this I dislike. And what is more, a great many in the congregation dislike it too.

2. Our minister, as a necessary consequence of preaching long sermons, does not condense his thoughts enough. He *spins* out his thoughts, spreads them over a great surface, and very much weakens the impression.

3. Our minister has acquired the odious habit of repeating his thoughts over and over again, in the same sermon. Our Saviour says, "Use no vain repetitions." But our minister, though still a young man, is almost as garrulous as age itself.

4. Our minister frequently states his propositions in various ways, and in many different forms, even after every person has become very familiar with them. He uses a great many illustrations and *suppositions*, when one or two would do better. In his peroration he is always diffuse and scattering, and never seems to know when to stop. Now, if our minister would rid himself of the habit of preaching such *long sermons*, and avoid the other faults above specified, he would make a first rate preacher. Let him remember that all over forty minutes is powder thrown away, and he will do much more good.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

THE SABBATH IN '75.

The following letter was addressed by a committee of the citizens of Cherry Valley to a more general committee, in the memorable period of the revolution:—

Cherry-Valley, June 9th, 1775.

SIRS—We received yours of yesterday, relative to the meeting of the committee on Sunday, which surprised us not a little, inasmuch as it seems not to be on any alarming circumstance; which, if it was, we should readily attend; but as that does not appear to us to be the case, we think it is very improper; for unless the committee's sitting super-exceeds the duties to be performed in attending the public worship of God, we think it ought to be put off till another day; and therefore we conclude not to give our attendance at this time, unless you adjourn the sitting of the committee till Monday morning; and in that case, we will give our attendance as early as you please. But otherwise, we do not allow ourselves to be cut short of attending on the public worship; except the case be so necessitous as to exceed sacrifice. We conclude with wishing success to the common cause, and subscribe ourselves the free born sons of liberty.

JOHN MOORE.
SAMUEL CLYDE.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

"If you proceed to sit on the Sabbath, please to read this letter to the committee, which we think will sufficiently assign our reasons for not attending."

LAZARONI.

There is a class of individuals, in the kingdom of Naples, numbering 30 or 40,000 souls, who live in the streets and public places, without home, or any certain employment, or settled means of support. The temperature of the climate and the temperance of the inhabitants, added to the fruitfulness of the country, renders life so easy, that these wretched fellows pick up a living in the character of messengers, porters and day labourers, without very hard work. They are a harmless and good natured people, receiving the taunts, scoffs, and insults of the other classes mildly; and can hardly be provoked to revenge. They remain in the city of Naples as long as they can exist, and when pressed hard by hunger, they work in the country. During the brief reign of Joseph Bonaparte, he improved their condition by employing them on public works; and subsequently, King Murat, by salutary police regulations, lessened their sufferings considerably. The origin of these troops of lazy personages was those from the hospitals, who were turned out with their wretched clothes, and were called Lazaroni, being under the protection of St. Lazarus.

MOLES BECOMING ASTRONOMERS.

We have just overcome an inordinate fit of laughter at some very curious speculations on the religious and charitable movements of the country. One editor, whose labours have been copied into other papers, puzzles himself exceedingly to discover what can be meant, in missionary reports, by two hundred years' labour being performed in a single year, and he finally gives it up as beyond his comprehension. Again, because twice as much labour is paid for, as had been paid for in a preceding year, he decides that the missionaries receive so much in advance.—After concluding, like the Scotchman with regard to St. Paul, that the reports are *very confused*, he infers that they are made so for the purpose of deceiving the public.—Truly, if the public mind is no better than his, it is time for it to purchase its hornbook.

Am. Spectator.

A NEW PHILOSOPHY.

This is the age of innovation, as well as improvement; and every received opinion in religion, philosophy, politics and morals, must be examined and disputed, if not controverted. The Newtonian system of philosophy is now opposed by another, which is about to be laid before the public, by Dr. Newman. Dr. Newman was in Winchester, Va. a few days since, as we learn by the Republican, giving explanations of this theory. He denies the existence of *such* a power as attraction, and substitutes for it "*unequal pressure*," as the cause of motion. The details of his theory are not probably sufficiently known as yet, for the public to decide whether they are entitled to examination.—*ib.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$5 00a5 05	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	22a30
Pearl do.	5 25a5 30	—— hemlock	20a24
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 75
Mould	11a12	Undressed do.	1 50a2 50
Dipped	9a11	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	32a33
Per lb.	all	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	31a34
Havana	11a12	Sperm, summer	77a78
Java	12a13	—— winter	94a95
Cotton.		Linseed,	1 08a1 10
Upland	8a10	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl.	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a12	—— prime	5 06a5 12
Feathers.		Pork, mess	12 50a13 00
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 50a11 00
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 75a3 00	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	10a11
Pickled, bbl.	3 75a4 00	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	6 00a6 12	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 25a9 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 75
Herring	2 50a2 62	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	48a49
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	43a44
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 56a5 62	Havana, white, lb.	9a12
Western (canal)	6 25a6 37	—— brown	6a8
Rye flour	4 62a4 75	New-Orleans	6a7
Indian meal	3 46a3 50	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 12a1 20	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 22a1 25	American, lb.	10a11
Rye	86a88	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	65a66	Bohea, lb.	40a46
Oats	45a47	Souchong	56a75
Barley	1 30a1 33	Hyson-skin	55a80
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	88a1 20
Hides.		Hyson	90a1 20
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 10a1 50
S. A. horse, piece	1 55a1 60	Imperial	1 10a1 44
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	12a13	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	30a70
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled	45a50
Staves, pipe	56 00a59 00	Common	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a40 00	Spinning	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

5000 HIDES.

THE Subscriber has just received, and has now on hand, Five Thousand SPANISH HIDES, comprising River La Plate, Rio Grand, Pernambuco, Cartagena, Tampico, and Santa Martha, Sole Leather HIDES; and New-Orleans, Patna, and dry and salted Calcutta UPPERS: Together with a large assortment of all kinds of LEATHER.

Also, constantly on hand, a supply of the first quality of LIVER OIL, and a general assortment of *Currying Tools*, which he offers for sale as low as they can be bought in Albany or New-York, including transportation.

SAMUEL LIGHTBODY,
Utica, June 14, 1831. (24) No. 14, Genesee st.

WOODBRIDGE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY—IMPROVED.

THIS day is published, the *Fourteenth Edition* of "Rudiments of Geography, on the principle of Comparison and Classification," with a School Atlas, on an improved plan; by Wm. C. Woodbridge, editor of the "Annals of Education and Instruction," and author of a system of "Universal Geography for Colleges and the higher Classes of Schools."

☞ This fourteenth edition of the School Geography has been greatly improved, by the addition of the most recent information of changes and new discoveries. New illustrations, with engraved views of the principal public buildings in the United States, and of the principal cities in the world, have been added. The Maps for the Atlas are from steel plates, engraved from new drawings, and from the best authorities. The Maps of the *four quarters of the Globe* are from new and original projections, drawn on the same scale, exhibiting each country in its natural connexion, comparative size, and relative situation, both as it regards the land and water, (the only possible method of producing correct impressions.) To the Atlas there is added a map of the Pacific ocean, including Australia, &c.; a chart of the principal animals of the world in their respective regions; a comparative chart of the magnitude of countries, states, seas, &c.; plans or maps of the principal cities of the United States, on an enlarged scale; with a view of their bays, harbours, and environs. A series of questions on the several charts has also been added to the present edition. The paging of this edition corresponds with the former, and will be used in connection, without difficulty. No advance has been made in the price on account of the additions. It is claimed, and experience has proved, that this work, in the hands of the intelligent teacher, with but common industry, will necessarily produce the most correct and permanent knowledge of the most useful and interesting geographical facts. The inductive method is adopted, and the interest of the pupils properly excited. At no time has the demand for this book, through the United States, been so great as at present.

For sale by the principal Booksellers in the United States. In Utica, by HASTINGS & TRACY, and WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
Utica, Nov. 8, 1831. 45w4

PAINTING & GLAZING.

WILLIAM C. PHILLIPS informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has returned to this place from the west, and again resumed his business as a Painter and Glazier. He has located his establishment on Hotel street, a few rods above the canal, at the intersection of Genesee street; where he is ready to attend to all calls in his line; such as House, Sign and Boat Painting, Gilding, Glazing, and Paper-Hanging. Feeling confident of having given general satisfaction formerly, he now humbly solicits a share of the public patronage. *Utica, Oct.* 17, 1831. 42

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemicaland physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hairsoft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his MedicalDispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.
Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	par	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	1-4	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	do	Delaware County	do
Geneva	1-2	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	do
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	1
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownsville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver-Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or	broken
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated.

Utica, April 6, 1830. N. SAFFORD. 14

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES,

opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public.

ROBERT PAUL,
Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of part of the amount secured by a mortgage, dated March 27th, 1829, and recorded July 20th, 1829, in the clerk's office of the county of Oneida, in book P. of mortgages, pages 44 and 45, executed by Thomas Hawley to Jane Lynch and Peter Augustus Jay, executrix and executor, &c. of Dominick Lynch, deceased, of all that part of great lot No. two, in the fifth allotment of Oriskany patent, in the town of Rome, Oneida county; beginning at a point in the centre of the highway, where the road from Rome to Floyd intersects the Wright Settlement road, and runs thence along the centre of the Floyd road, south eighty-five degrees east, twenty-four chains and thirty-five links, to the line of the said great lot No. two; thence along the line of said lot, south forty-five degrees west, thirty-four chains and eighty links, to the centre of the Wright Settlement road; thence along the said road north, twenty-seven chains and twenty links, to the place of beginning; containing thirty-two acres and eighty hundredths of land:—Notice is hereby given, that the premises so mortgaged will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case made and provided, on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the hotel now kept by Freedom Tibbits, in Rome, in said county of Oneida. The amount this day claimed to be due on said mortgage, is $88.59. Dated July 19, 1831.

JANE LYNCH & PETER A. JAY,
Executors, &c. of D. Lynch, dec'd.
S. B. ROBERTS, Att'y. 29w24

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. E.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARK

REMOVAL.

W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. Infuture, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent. My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and establish-d for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.
Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypockondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Previdently I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— T. O'NEIL

UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.
July 28, 1829. 30

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be suf